

FEBRUARY

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Perryman for Major-Brigadier General. We are the more because we think correct it before the election.

We shall publish in our next issue the address of the Southern Delegation to their constituents.

We call the special attention of our readers to the communication of Col. Martin, proposing to hold a public meeting in this place, on the 3rd of this month, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of the proposed Democratic Convention, and appointing delegates who will attend.

CALIFORNIA.
We could almost fill our paper with the accounts of the success in gold digging, and suddenly acquired fortunes in California; but we have already published enough on this subject to enable our readers to form a correct judgment of the productive nature of the mines; and we have no wish to increase the gold fever, which already in some parts of our country amounts to a perfect mania. The latest news seems to have been received through a correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, on board the U. S. ship Dale. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speculating upon the effect of the late news, says the gold fever has rapidly increased.

The streets are now with the advent of the season, and the stores are crowded with purchasers of furs and provisions, the means of food and clothing. The same paper says on the subject of the gold fever, that the number of men engaged in mining, provided one-fourth of their expectations should be realized, would have a thousand millions of gold thrown into circulation immediately, an amount which would decrease its value in the world at least one-half. That paper however does not at all anticipate such a result. The N. Y. Evening Post says the same subject an indication of the value comparative rise of the gold, that the effect will be as anticipated by many, the increased consumption of the arts, the less from wear, and to board gold, whether in coin or plate, the more general old coin, and the large proportion will be conveyed to foreign countries.

For the Republican.
TO THE CITIZENS OF BENTON.
Propositions have emanated from different parts of the State for the Democratic party of Alabama, to meet in Convention at Montgomery some time this spring. These propositions have been affirmatively responded to, but no definite time has been agreed upon for the Session of the Convention.

Whether the object of this convention is to determine the geographical position which our United States Senators are hereafter to occupy in the State. Whether to sanction and perpetuate a custom which had its origin anterior to the extension of the jurisdiction of the State over its broad domain, while North Alabama was Huntsville, and South Alabama Cahaba, in reference to filling the most honorable offices in the State. Or whether the movement is intended as a blow at the re-election of the present executive, is a matter of perfect indifference to the great Democratic party of the State; for in the event, either is attempted, the sterling democracy, whose ruling principle is to principles, being in the end, will frown down all such selfish and local efforts.

The temperate and indiscreet editor of the communications with which the North Alabama press has recently teemed in relation to the appointment of Gov. Fitzpatrick to the United States Senate, has not escaped your notice. And without attempting to justify Gov. Chapman, or ensure the confidence of some of the North Alabama Democracy of the

position, and exert the influence which her numerical strength entitles her to possess to hold a county seat at the Court House on the 3d Monday in this month, to consider the propriety of the proposed convention, and to appoint delegates who will attend its session. The more important it is, that this county should be fully and ably represented, because other important business than that of nominating a candidate for Governor, will be considered and acted on.

Questions involving the financial policy of the State, of internal improvement, &c., may with great propriety be brought before that body for its consideration. The interests of the State at this time demand a free and candid interchange of opinions amongst our great men upon the subjects, which can be more easily attained in the mode proposed than in any other which suggests itself to my mind at this time.

So, ALL, WHO CAN, come out on the day appointed, I desire presenting your views upon the subjects, which are related upon the injustice of our present laws. The necessity of State Bankruptcy, and the ability to pay debts, will also present the result of their reflection upon these subjects. By a united effort on our part, we may lay the foundation for future good. In conclusion, it is proper to state that I am signing no other name, nor will I ever contribute aid in the furtherance of our prosperity.

Your fellow citizen,
WM. B. MARTIN.

From the Washington Union.

Latest from the Gold Region.

Who does not see what a strong duty it imposes upon the government to guard the public property in those extraordinary measures from abuse and waste? Can Congress reconcile it to themselves to leave all these matters unregulated, unregulated, and unregulated.

We are sure it is scarcely necessary for us to call the attention of the people to these despatches. They are not only the latest which have been received from California, but they furnish developments of the deepest interest. It now certainly presents the most extraordinary upon the face of the earth. The description which they give of California is thrilling beyond example. The value and extent of the gold, according to these accounts, probably unparalleled on the globe. Mr. Larkin's statements surpass all previous accounts. But this is not all. As these prospects of wealth enlarge, the effect they have on the moral character of the people is also augmented. The strong arm of the government must be called in to prevent excesses. The picture is every way deeply impressive. It presents problems which are interesting to the political economist, to the profound statesman, to the American patriot, to every one who is accustomed to speculate upon human nature in its most trying and exciting aspects.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS—INTERESTING—CALIFORNIA GOLD.

Extract of a letter from THOMAS O. LARKIN, Esq., late Consul, and now Agent of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated at Monterey, Nov. 16th, 1849, and received in Washington City the 19th Jan. 1849.

The washing and digging for gold continue to increase on the Sacramento placer, so far as regards the number of persons engaged in the business, and the size and quantity of metal obtained. I have had in my hands several pieces of gold, about twenty-three carats fine, weighing from one to two pounds, and have it from good authority been found weighing sixteen pounds. Indeed, I have heard of one specimen that weighed twenty-five lbs. There are many men at the placer, who in June last had not one hundred dollars, now in possession of from five to twenty thousand dollars, which they made by digging gold and trading with the Indians. Several, I believe, have made more. A common calico shirt, or even a silver dollar, has been taken by an Indian for gold, without regard to size; and a half to one ounce of gold—say \$8 to \$10—is now considered the price of a shirt, when from three to ten ounces is the price of a blanket. One hundred dollars a day for several days in succession was and is considered a common remuneration for the labor of a gold digger, though few work over a month at a time, as the fatigue is very great. From July to October one-half of the gold-hunters have been afflicted either with the ague and fever or

in the place during these months necessary to escape these diseases. There have not, however, been many fatal cases. The gold is now sold, from the smallest imaginary piece in size to pieces of one pound in weight, at \$16 per troy ounce for all the purposes of commerce; but those who are under the necessity of raising coin to pay duties to the government are obliged to accept from \$10 to \$11 per ounce. All the coin in California is likely to be locked up in the custom house, as the last tariff of Congress is in force here in regard to the receipt of money. Could you know the value of the California placer as I know it, you would think you had been instrumental in obtaining a most splendid purchase for our country, to put no other construction on the late treaty.

The placer is known to be two or three hundred miles long; and discoveries are constantly being made, it may prove 1,000 miles in length—in fact, it is not equating the intermediate in size yet unexplored. From five to ten millions of gold must be our export this and next year. How many more years this state of things will continue, I cannot say. You may wonder why I continue this correspondence? I answer, from habit, and your many remarks of the interest you take in my letters.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1849.
The Southern Committee last night adopted the address of Mr. Calhoun as amended by Mr. Berrien and others. It is now an address to the Union and not to a particular section of the country, and in its present tone quite unobjectionable. Instead of appealing to the fears of the north it appeals to their patriotism, a quality which it is to be hoped is more largely developed in Americans than that most despicable of all incentives to action, fear.

Mild as the address is it is still doubtful whether it will be generally signed; I am of opinion that it will not. Maryland Delaware Kentucky Tennessee Florida (as far as she has spoken in her late elections), and last though not least, in the consideration of the Union, Texas have expressed their dissatisfaction with all ultra measures. They now through their representatives here adhere to the address it will only be because of its moderation which of course defeats the ulterior object—first a one-sided address of the framers of the first address. The whole ex parte movement may be looked upon as a signal failure.

Mr. Calhoun is seriously indisposed, but his friends believe that he will soon be able to resume his duties in the Senate.

The late news from California has set every body a-ry here and railroad schemes again abound. It is clear that what promises to be immediately available will be that which must receive the most favor.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1849.
The address of Mr. Calhoun submitted by Mr. Berrien to obviate the objections made in the convention of Monday evening last, was concurred in by the committee last evening unanimously. It will be signed not generally, by southern members on Monday evening and immediately issued in excess to the whole people of the United States, without sectional distinction. It embraces essentially the doctrines and declarations of Mr. Calhoun's address; but modifies it in regard to the application to the whole north confining the objectionable "northern" parts to the "adventitious" exclusively.

Mr. Calhoun was much better yesterday and is still better today. His case is one of ordinary rather than of apoplexy—a want of the proper circulation necessary to sustain the system, rather than excessive circulation—a tendency of blood to the head &c. His attack had been caused by the injudicious calls of friends at objectionable hours keeping him up often until after 12 o'clock and also by his great exertion recently mentally and physically connected not only with his official but with his duties in the preparation of the Address to the South. He will be well in a day or two if he is "let alone."

LAST AND VERY INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

We are permitted to make an extract from a letter from a highly intelligent source, which gives increased interest to the gold region in California. The letter left Tepic on the 19th of December last, and is the latest intelligence received from the west coast:

"There is a late arrival from California bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any yet known, has been discovered north of the former placer. The United States storehouse at Lexington was to leave for the United States. When this ship sailed she already had on board \$50,000 in gold dust for the United States."

[We understand that the gold dust was put on board the ship as the property of individual citizens for safe transportation here.]

And with all these new developments to invite a larger emigration and to stimulate the passions of the people, an effective political organization is essentially necessary to meet the crisis. We cannot doubt that Congress will discharge its duty; yet a little more than five weeks of the session remain. They are rapidly passing away. We cannot reconcile it to our respect for Congress to suppose that they will adjourn without discharging this important duty to the Country.

Wash. Union.

Appointments by the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late Session at Greensboro, Ala.

MOBILE DISTRICT.—Ebenzer Hearn, P. E. St. Francis St. C. C. Gillespie, Jno. D. Loftin, New Wakefield, R. M. Saunders, W. R. Rounsavall, Suggsville, B. Eastman, J. Raab, Milton Circuit, S. B. Newman, John G. Rush, Wm. Peavey, Mr. Pleasant col'd mis'n. Thos. Burpo.

DEMOPOLIS DIST.—T. W. Dorman, P. E. W. M. Lovelady, E. J. Hamil, G. I. Patton, W. M. Shockley, T. Y. Armstrong, J. W. McCann (to be supplied), Daniel Duncan, N. A. Cravens, J. L. Cotton.

SAINTERVILLE DIST.—Wm. Murray, P. E. O. R. Blue, J. W. Norton, Jno. W. Lancy, Dennis B. Lyne, G. Shaffer, C. Maybee, W. Vaughan, C. S. Hart, Charles S. Gier, John A. Pence, To be supplied, J. C. Zion, Pikeville Mission, Plymouth col'd mission, To be supplied.

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TALLADEGA DIST.—Jno. D. Fisher, P. E. J. W. Tucker, E. B. Lockley, E. Means, John Roberts, Wm. Rhodes, To be supplied, J. B. F. Hill, J. E. Newman.

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MONTGOMERY DIST.—J. Hamilton, P. E. W. H. Milburn, Wm. F. Circuit, C. N. McLeod, To be supplied, W. R. Neal, Odis Saxton, J. T. Roper, J. S. Hughes, S. F. Piley, Thos. Crimes, A. M. Box, J. C. Huckabee, T. H. Foster, To be supplied.

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A. S. Harris, transferred to E. Texas Conference. James Peeler, "Florida" H. N. Tyeire, "Georgia" H. N. Tyeire, "Louisiana" And appointed to Steele Chapel, La Fayette, and Andrews Chapel, Charge.

Chide a man for being angry, when he is angry, what have some of the loan ing rage east upon you said to have come down the day to remove Adam we should come in the of man's passions, when temperate within, for the greatest probability of r ing him.—Selected.

CONGRESS.
Washington, Jan. 31—6 p. m.

The House was engaged to day in the consideration of the bill reported by the District Committee, prohibiting the selling or hiring of slaves in the District of Columbia. This bill was twice read and will probably be passed. There was the most intense excitement during the debate on the subject. In the Senate the Panama Bill was discussed by Mr. Webster and others. Joint Resolutions adopted in both Houses. Veto of the President expected. By another despatch received an hour later, we have the following: In the Senate there was a long debate on the Panama bill. In Executive session, Mr. Bogardus was confirmed as Naval Officer in the New York Custom House. Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill making a misdemeanor to introduce slaves into the District for sale or hire, punishable by fine of \$500 with sundry other provisions. Gen. Harri son moved to lay it on the table which was negatived, 71 ayes, 110 nocs.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.
We yesterday, says the Baltimore Sun, of Thursday, gave a brief telegraphic account of a terrible accident at Philadelphia on the Schuylkill river, in the immediate vicinity of the Fairmount dam, by which a very large number of persons, who had collected upon the ice at that quarter, were suddenly and unexpectedly submerged in the rushing current. The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following graphic account of the disaster:

A large number of persons having collected upon the area of ice which intervened between the dam and the canal, their weight and the effect to cause a fracture, and the men fell into the opening thus made. As soon as they were observed to fall in, a great number of persons rushed to the edge of the ice to rescue them, and they were quickly agged out of the water. It was apparent that about an acre of ice had separated from the main body, and was floating towards the edge of the dam. By this time a large number of persons had collected upon the ice on the other side, and their great weight had the effect to break off another large piece, also about an acre in size, which moved in the direction of the dam.

Those who were upon these huge cakes of ice were in a most perilous position, and who had preferred remaining near the shore, to venturing far out upon the slippery surface. Their consternation became most fearful, when they found themselves being carried towards the dam. Some of the men leaped from one cake to another, while others, with females and children in their grasp, sprang into the water, as they neared the brink of the yawning abyss. Some of the women were so terrified that they sunk upon the ice, and were taken up insensible from the excess of their emotions.

Those who maintained their presence of mind succeeded in getting a foot hold upon the shelving breastwork of the dam, and remained standing, there until they were taken off in boats. At least seventy persons it is estimated, were in the water upon the dam at one time, and the fearful scene which was presented it is impossible to describe.

Four large boats were quickly slid along the ice and launched, and the shivering and afflicted sufferers taken on board and safely landed. There were about six inches of water running over the dam at the time of the accident. The mass of ice upon reaching the edge of the dam broke off into small pieces and fell into the current below. But three individuals were carried over the dam, a girl of seven or twelve years of age, daughter of Morgan Ash, a young woman, domestic in a family in the north-western part of the city who took out with her two small children who were separated from her and saved from the danger which threatened by a young man a student of medicine from Virginia.

Mr. Abraham King the proprietor of the hotel at locks saw the three descend into the raging waters and immediately launched his boat and went to their succor. He succeeded in getting them all on board and brought them to his house. Miss Ash was from thence carried to the premises Mr. Blackwell, keeper of the refreshment house at Fairmount where medical aid was summoned. At first pulsation of life was perceptible but after the application of proper remedies she was partially restored. The young woman was taken home from King's being taken, the address was not laid on the table. Mr. Berrien then moved to recommit the address to the Committee, to be changed from its exclusive character of an address by Southern members to the Southern States. Mr. McKay, of N. C. called for a division of the question, so as to put the question simply on recommitment. The vote being taken, the motion was carried by a majority of two—All the Whigs excepting Mr. Gayle of Ala. the three Democratic representatives from Texas, and the following Democrats from other States, viz: McKay of N. C.; Cobb, of Ga.; Lynn Boyd, of Ky.; McDowell, of Va.; and Lane, of Md. By this combination the address was thus recommitted.

Mr. Stephens then moved that the Convention adjourn sine die, that is, not to meet again. Mr. Hilliard moved that the caucus should adjourn over to the 15th February. These motions were lost and then the caucus adjourned over until next Monday.

Whigs, however, I suppose, are off forever. They could not, even with Texas, and the other Democrats who joined them, defeat the address entirely. They will now suppose, leave with the Democrats, who on next Monday will doubtless put forth the same address, with a few slight modifications.

Thus, I suppose, has ended the second effort (there was one made in 1839,) and I suppose the last, to get Southern politicians at Washington to condescend to the maintenance of Southern rights. It was a miniature Southern Convention, and shows exactly what would be the fate of such a measure, if it could be obtained, composed of all parties, called to maintain the honor and interests of the South. I consider the transactions of last night as of the highest

importance and utility to the Southern people. It dispels a delusion which has long kept back some of the best and most patriotic men in the South from acting in our State Legislatures. It is clear that a co-operation of Southern politicians, or of the Southern States, in the first instance, to defend our institutions, can never be obtained. The States able to act will have to act separately; and a Southern Convention, to do any good, must be a consequence of such action, and be composed of those, and those only, who shall on the great issue of slavery, have first obtained the majority in the South. Then, and not till then, will the South be united.

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

Last night the Southern members met in caucus in the Senate Chamber, and I propose to give you a brief account of what I understand from a member were the proceedings. From beginning to end, they show how utterly groundless are the hopes of those who have looked to a general co-operation of the Southern politicians—Whigs and Democrats—to arrest the progress of Abolition.

As soon as the caucus met, and before the Committee appointed at the former meeting had reported, Senator Houston from Texas moved that the doors be thrown open, and every body admitted as spectators. He likened the meeting to the Hartford Convention and intimated that only a fear of the treacherous course meditated could hinder members from letting every body see what they were about. This motion was resisted on the ground, 1st, that the caucus had no means to protect itself from disorder or interruption, having no Sergeant-at-Arms, or other officers, to keep and preserve order; 2d, that it was a sort of family meeting, whose discussions, if any should occur, it was not wise to lay open to others; and 3d, that no secrecy was designed or intended of their proceedings. Even a reporter could consider himself a possible man; through whom the truth could reach the country, instead of those who might make facts suit the politics or desires of their employers. Stephens and Toombs of Ga. Morehead of Kentucky, and the Whigs generally supported the motion but it was lost.

The report was then made, being an address of the "undersigned members of Congress from Southern States to the people of the Southern States." After it was read, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, moved that the members present, who thought proper to do so should be allowed to sign the address. "And that the committee, who reported it should tender it for signature to all the Representatives from the South." The address was a simple narrative of the course of Abolition aggressions, and concluded in recommending no mode of action whatever. It simply urged the necessity of union throughout the South for the protection of their rights. You will perceive, too, that it was not proposed to adopt the address, and thus make it the action of the caucus; but simply that those, and those only, who thought proper to sign the address, should be "allowed" to do so. By this course, nobody in the caucus but those who signed would be responsible for any thing it contained. Even this very moderate and restricted course was inmediate by and furiously assailed.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware moved to lay the whole subject on the table, after a speech in opposition to doing any thing. Texas followed in the assault, in the person of Mr. Rusk. His proposition was as a substitute for the address, containing very ardent professions of attachment, &c. to "our blessed and glorious Union." Morehead of Ky. followed with a speech and another string of resolutions, of a similar character, quoting the "Father of his Country," &c. Mr. Berrien, of Ga. spoke in favor of doing something, and making some sort of an address; but the address he wanted was an address to "our brethren of the North," whom he still seemed to think loved us very much. Mr. Underwood, of Ky. also spoke in favor of having the address on the table. Kentucky was a frontier State, and was by no means willing to realize her name as being "the dark and bloody ground," by a dissolution of the Union. She would not fight the battles of the South, or let them be fought within her borders. Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens, of Ga. and Mr. Gentry of Tenn. supported the motion to lay the address on the table. They were replied to by Mr. Bayley, of Va. Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Miss. and Mr. Calhoun.

This debate discloses the fact, that it was impossible to unite Southern politicians in defence of Southern rights. It disclosed the still further fact, that they divided very nearly according to the old party lines: all the Whigs, excepting Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, being opposed to the address. On the vote and from appearances she had sustained very severe internal injuries from the fall; or being struck with some of the pieces of ice. The students seemed to be uninjured.

The heroic conduct of Mr. King in saving the lives of the above persons at the hazard of his own was the theme of general praise among those who witnessed the act.

The drenched and shivering crowd, as soon as relieved from their cold bath lost no time in obtaining the first conveyance, and departing for their homes to change their dripping habiliments.

It is impossible to particularize all the events which the eye beheld during the struggle for life on the part of the terrified mass who were visited by this fearful calamity. We however give some of the most prominent. We noticed Dr. Stone, his lady and son of about ten years of age, struggling and buffeting with the broken ice by the aid of a plank. They were, however rescued but not until nearly exhausted by the violence of their efforts, a generous stranger whose attentions had been drawn to them paid himself flat upon his face and slid along the edge of the ice until he reached the boy whom he caught by the hair, and though the ice broke several times, succeeded in dragging him out of the water.

A young lady about eighteen years of age was also engulfed in the midst of broken ice but rescued by the assistance of Mr. Robert Parham and others.

The most terrible encounter was for those who were on the large sheet of ice, which moved towards the edge of the dam, separating as it neared the precipice, and arising over its fragile surface the persons whom we have mentioned above.

"The debt of Georgia is \$1,903,472 22. 178,098 88 during the

importance and utility to the Southern people. It dispels a delusion which has long kept back some of the best and most patriotic men in the South from acting in our State Legislatures. It is clear that a co-operation of Southern politicians, or of the Southern States, in the first instance, to defend our institutions, can never be obtained. The States able to act will have to act separately; and a Southern Convention, to do any good, must be a consequence of such action, and be composed of those, and those only, who shall on the great issue of slavery, have first obtained the majority in the South. Then, and not till then, will the South be united.

VIRGINIA.
The following resolutions, which we take from the Richmond Whig, passed the Legislature of Virginia on the 20th inst:—

From the Richmond Whig.

The Slavery Resolutions.

The General Assembly made an end of the slavery resolutions on Saturday, by adopting those of the joint committee, (which will be found below,) by a large vote in both Houses.—The vote of the lower House is in another column. In the Senate, the vote stood 27 to 3, [Messrs. Kinney, Rogers, and Thompson.] Messrs. Carlyle and Parrott, absent.

Report of the Joint Committee on the Wilmot Proviso and other kindred Subjects.

Whereas the Institution of Slavery was fully discussed in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of Slaveholders recognised and protected by the provisions of that instrument: without the compromises then solemnly entered into, the union of the States never could have been formed: And, whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, regarding what is known as the "Wilmot Proviso" as in palpable disregard of the compromises of the Constitution adopted, on the 8th day of March, 1847, adopted a series of resolutions distinctly indicating the course which the State of Virginia would pursue, in the event of its passage by the Congress of the United States, as applicable to territory to be acquired from Mexico: And, whereas the present General Assembly has seen with deep concern a disposition manifested by the House of Representatives of the United States, to violate the principles embodied in said resolutions, and to make still further aggressions upon the rights of the Southern States: Under these circumstances, this General Assembly deem the occasion fit to re-affirm said resolutions, and most respectfully, but most earnestly, to call the attention of all who are attached to the Union of the States, to the serious and inevitable consequences which must follow such action upon the part of the General Government.

1. Be it therefore, Resolved, That after the fullest re-examination and reconsideration of the resolutions adopted on the 8th of March, 1847, by this body we do consider said resolutions as founded in truth, consonant with the constitution, and conducive to the preservation, and therefore we feel it to be our indispensable duty to adhere to and reaffirm them as follows.

1. "Be it Resolved, unanimously, by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Government of the United States has no control directly or indirectly immediately or immediately, over the institution of Slavery, so as to impair the rights of the Slaveholder, and that in taking any such control it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions, by destroying the internal organization of the sovereignties who created it."

2. Resolved, unanimously. That all Territory which may be acquired by the arms of the United States or yielded by treaty with any foreign power, belongs to the several States of this Union, as their joint and common property, in which each and all have equal rights, and that the Federal Government of any law which would directly, or by its effects, prevent the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property, of whatever description, into such territory, would make discriminations unwarranted and in violation of the compromises of the Constitution and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality that belongs to the several States, as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

3. Resolved, That if in disregard alike of the spirit and principles of the act of Congress on the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, and of every consideration of justice of Constitutional right; and of the fraternal feeling, the fearful issue should be forced upon the country, which, as a result from adoption and attempted enforcement of the Wilmot proviso as a condition of admission, would be the people of Virginia can have no difficulty in choosing between the only alternatives that will then remain of object submission to aggression and outrage on the one hand, or determined resistance on the other, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

4. Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly holds it to be the duty of every action of this Confederacy, (if the Union is dear to them,) to oppose the passage of any law, for whatever purpose, by which territory may be subjected to such a restriction.

5. Resolved, unanimously, That the passage of the above-mentioned Proviso, makes it the duty of every Slaveholding State, and of all citizens thereof as their dearest privileges their sovereignty, their independence and their rights of property, to take firm, united, and concerted action in this emergency.

6. Resolved, That we regard the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States, abolishing slavery on the slave trade in the District of Colum-

Lessons will also be given in Crews
and Bead work &c.
Jan. 23 1819. 3t.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 3.—No. 8.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1849.

Whole No. 634

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

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seeking the advantageous bargains of the market,

enables us to sell to our customers, and the public

generally, cheaper than they can elsewhere.

To our Alabama Friends

we would say, we have spent a portion of our

time with you, and therefore will be very anxious

to visit you in your city, when it will afford us great

pleasure to visit you, and afford you every facility,

both in the disposition of your produce, and in

the supplying you with all kinds of Groceries and

Dry Goods, and it will afford a great pleasure to

wait on you, and serve you, as we are prepared

to do that thing up to us, and give every Gen-

tleman, Lady, and Child, entire satisfaction, both

in quality and price.

The following comprises some of the

many articles of which our

Stock consists.

Bagging and Rope.

Fancy Silks, Satinets,

Alpacas, Cassimeres,

Cashmere, Vestings,

DeLains, Tweeds,

Ginghams, Jeans,

Calicoes, Flannels,

Muslins, Kerseys,

Cambries, Osnaburges,

Lacons, Blankets,

Gloves, Sheetings,

Silk Bonnets, (latest

style), Linens,

Leghorn, do, Sugars,

Burgess, Coffees,

Ladies Cassimeres, Molasses,

Shawls, Silk, Meri-

no, &c. Steel,

Hosiery, Ribbons,

Beard Bags & Purse,

Castings, Together with a va-

riety of other Fan-

cy GOODS. Powder,

Also, a variety of Shot,

Carpeting, Boots, Calf & Kip,

Shoes, " " " " " "

Best article of Negro

Tallow do. " "

Shoes, Drugs and Paints

Clats, Caps, Oil,

Heavy Overcoats, Sp's Turpentine,

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

Cassimer Sacks, Blacksmith Tools,

Fine blk cloth coats, Large Ass's Car-

riage, & a great variety of Goods.

Ready Made Vests, Saddles & Bridles,

Morino and Silk, Crockery Ware,

Ready made Shirts, Mirrors,

Linen, Cotton, & Hard Ware,

Wool, Cutlery, A small lot of

Cassimer Pants, Grindstones.

&c. &c. &c. Only give us a call and our word

for it, all shall be pleased and suited.

We are also prepared to receive

and ship Cotton for Farmers on the

most accommodating terms, and have

it disposed of on the most liberal terms

possible,—those wishing to ship, would

do well to give us a call, as we feel that

it will be greatly to their interest.

We would also say to the Planters

that we will have on hand, a lot of

NEW COTTON SEED

for the spring, suited to the up country,

as it is two weeks earlier than our

common.

WM. JOHNSON & Co.

Rome, Oct. 29, 1848.—3m.*

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have formed a partnership in the

Tailoring Business

In Jacksonville. They will be in the regular receipt of the latest Fashions

quartery, and all work will be executed by them in the most neat, durable

and fashionable style. Their shop is on the north side of the public square,

next door to George Stiles' Store.

R. H. WYNN,

G. W. SEAGLE.

Jan. 9, 1849.—4f.

COOSA RIVER

Steam Boat Company.

The subscribers, composing this company, having purchased the Steamer Coosa, announce to the public, that having undergone considerable repairs, she will commence immediately running between ROME and GREENSBORO, under the command of Capt. JOHN P. GOWEN, and receive any Freight or Passengers that may be offered at the different Landings.

In connection with this Boat, the Company expect to be able very soon to run a fine new Steamer now in course of construction at Cedar Bluff.

W. L. COTHRAN,
H. L. JEFFERS,
J. R. HILLY,
J. T. GOULD,
J. A. TOWERS,
COMBS & PENTECOST.

Agents,
COMBS & PENTECOST, Rome, Ga.
D. C. TURRETINE, Gadsden, Ala.
J. A. TOWERS, Greensboro, Ala.
Nov. 23, 1848.—4f.

J. Adler & Brothers,
Have concluded to concentrate their business at WETUMPKA, where they now offer, at wholesale and retail, one of the largest stocks of

GOODS,

ever opened in the Southern Country.

Owing to the scarcity of money in the Northern markets, we have purchased our stock extremely low, and can sell many articles at less than half our former prices.

All orders entrusted to us for Groceries or Dry Goods, will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

We request our former friends and patrons to give us a call, as it will be to their interest to do so.

N. B. All persons indebted to us will find their notes and accounts in the hands of George C. Whitley, Esq., and are requested to make immediate payment.

A fine two horse Barouche for sale at less than half its actual value, apply to G. C. Whitley.

The partnership of Joel & Jacob Adler has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm of J. Adler and Brothers, now consists of Jacob Adler, Marx Adler, and Seligman Adler.

October 3d, 1848.

TAXES.

I am now on my trip around the country to collect the Taxes for the year 1848, and will be at the different Mustering grounds for that purpose, on the following days to wit:

James Taylors Tuesday 1st Feb.

Alexandria Friday 2 " "

Madbox's Saturday 3 " "

Oxford Monday 5 " "

Hanna's Tuesday 6 " "

White Plains Wednesday 7 " "

Rabbit Town Thursday 8 " "

Bard's Store Friday 9 " "

Pine Grove Saturday 10 " "

Sugar Hill Monday 12 " "

Pound's Tuesday 13 " "

Muskuline Wednesday 14 " "

Hogues old place Thursday 15 " "

Cross Plains Friday 17 " "

E. Allen's Saturday 19 " "

Jacksonville Monday 20 " "

" " Tuesday 21 " "

Maj Colvins Wednesday 22 " "

M. Phillips Thursday 23 " "

A. Brooks Friday 24 " "

Ironworks Boat Saturday 21 " "

N. B. you will please attend punctually as no indulgence can be given.

G. B. DOUTT, Tax Collr.

Jan. 23, 1849.

Asa Carroll, Register, Monday

V.S. Register, Monday

Elijah Corley, 39th District, Nor-

tham Chamberly Division of Alabama,

James H. Shorter, Benjamin P. Tarver,

James S. Moore and John S. Scott, are

nonresidents of the State of Alabama,

and reside in parts unknown, and that they are all of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the

Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, for

four consecutive weeks, notifying the

said defendants to be and personally

appear before the Register of this court

at his office in Jacksonville, within 60

days from the date of this Order, and

plead, answer or demur to Complaintant's

Bill of Complaint, as required by law

and the Rules of this Court—or of the

same will be taken pro confesso, and

leave given the Complaintant to take

evidence ex parte as to them, and that a copy of this order be posted

up on the Court House door of

Denton County, and a copy be transmitted

by mail to each of the defendants,

whose places of residence are known.

R. G. EARLE, Register, &c.

Jan. 9, 1849.—4f.

CASH advances made on Cotton

shipped to the address of Messrs.

RUPERT & McLELLAN, Mobile,

by the undersigned at Wetumpka.

M. S. CASSETTY.

Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1848.

LAW NOTICE.

R. G. EARLE.

AND

G. T. McAFEE.

Have formed a partnership in the

practice of Law. One of them will

attend all the Courts of St. Clair, De-

Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph,

and Talladega. Office of R. G. Earle at

Jacksonville, and the office of G. T. Mc-

At Talladega, Ala. McKen-

zie's shop, up stairs.

Address Earle & McAfee, Jackson-

ville Benton, or McAfee & Earle Tal-

ladega Ala.

A. J. WALKER.

AND

J. B. MARTIN.

HAVE formed a partnership in the

practice of Law. Their office in

Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the

store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where

one, or both may, at all times be found.

Jan. 11th 1848.

G. S. & J. B. WALDEN,

Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

ADDRESS, GEO. S. WALDEN, Corner Cherokee, Co

or, J. B. WALDEN, Johnson, DeKalb Co.

April 26, 1848.

ROBERT W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.

June 13, 1848.

S. D. HALE,

Attorney at Law

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend promptly to all business that

may be entrusted to his care in the Courts of

Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-

adega and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court.

REFER TO

R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville, Tenn.

Hon. Thos. L. Witham, Knoxville, "

Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens, "

Whitfield & Brantley, Ariz., Chattanooga, Ten

See, Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.

Office No. 3, South-east of Public sq.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

" " " " "

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on

" " " " "

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted

to his care in Benton and the adjoining

counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 3, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Sept. 7, 1847.—4f.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MEDICAL.

DRS. HENDRICK & WILLIAMS.

Would respectfully inform

their friends and the public

generally, that they have asso-

ciated themselves together in

the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

Grateful for the patronage that has been

extended to each one of them, they

would solicit a continuance of the

same in their association.

Office in Oxford, Benton Co. where

one or the other may at all times be

found when not professionally en-

gaged.

Dec. 19, 1848.—4f.

DR. HENDRICK.

HAVING permanently located here

respectfully offers his services to

the citizens of Jacksonville and the sur-

rounding country.

His office is that formerly occupied

by Dr. Nisbet.

Feb. 6, 1849.

GEO. E. WALDRON, & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1849.

R. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, News, paper and Periodical agents and general collectors, are authorized to procure subscribers and collect accounts for this office.

Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. F. K. McCroskey is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions, collect accounts, and transact every species of business connected with this office. As this mode of settling small and scattered accounts is both troublesome and expensive, we hope that all persons upon whom he may call will settle cheerfully and promptly, and facilitate as much as possible his business transactions. Any favor or assistance rendered to him by our patrons, friends and acquaintances, will be gratefully remembered by the publisher of this paper. Mr. McCroskey is also Sub-Agent for R. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, Newspaper and Periodical agents and general collectors, Montgomery, Ala.

The absence of the Editor must account for the unusual dearth in our editorial columns; this week, and perhaps by the next issue, (if the editor does not return,) our Devil will spout a few paragraphs.

THE ADDRESS OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

We, whose names are hereto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty, on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union, growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relation existing between the two races, the European and African, which inhabit the southern section, and the as of aggression and encroachment to which this has led.

The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South, on this most vital subject. In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for your peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent. The object of this address is to give you a clear, correct, but brief account of the whole series of aggression and encroachment on your rights, with a statement of the dangers to which they expose you. Our object in making it is not to cause excitement, but to put you in full possession of all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full and just conception of a deep seated disease, which threatens great danger to you and the whole body politic. We are on the impression, that in a popular government like ours, a true conception of the actual character and state of a disease is indispensable to effecting a cure.

We have made a joint address, because we believe that the magnitude of the subject requires that it should assume the most impressive and solemn form.

Not to go further back, the difference of opinion and feeling in reference to the relation to the two races disclosed itself in the convention that framed the constitution, and constituted one of the greatest difficulties in forming it. After many efforts were overcome by a compromise, which provided, in the first place, that representatives and direct taxes be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers; and that, in ascertaining the number of each, free slaves shall be estimated as three-fifths of a person, and slaves as one-fifth. Next, that slaves shall be counted as three-fifths of a person, and slaves as one-fifth. In the third place, that Congress shall not prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808, but a tax not exceeding ten dollars may be imposed on each imported slave. And finally, that on expiration of direct tax shall be laid, but in proportion to the number of slaves, and that on expiration of two centuries, prior to 1808, shall affect this provision, not that relating to the importation of slaves.

Satisfactory were these provisions, that the second, relative to the delivering up of fugitive slaves, was adopted unanimously, and all the rest, except the third, relative to the importation of slaves until 1808, with almost equal unanimity. They recognized the existence of slavery, and made a specific provision for its protection where it was supposed to be the most exposed. They go further, and incorporate it as an important element, in determining the relative weight of the several States in the government of the Union, and the respective burden they should bear in laying capitation and direct taxes. It was well understood at the time, that without them the constitution would not have been adopted by the southern States, and of course, that they constituted elements so essential to the system that it never would have existed without them. The northern States, knowing all this, ratified the constitution thereby pledging their faith in the most solemn manner to support it. How that faith has been kept and that pledge redeemed we shall not proceed to show.

With few exceptions of no great importance, the South had no cause to complain prior to the year 1810—a year, it is to be remembered, destined to mark a new era, bringing with them many and great and fatal disasters, on the country and its institutions. With it commenced the agitating debate on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. We shall pass by for the present this question, and others of the same kind, directly growing out of it, and shall proceed to consider the effects of that spirit of discord, which first disclosed between the two sections. It first disclosed itself in the North, by hostility to that portion of the constitution which provides for the delivering up of fugitive slaves. In its progress it led to the adoption of hostile acts, intended to render it of no effect, and with so much success that it may be regarded now as practically expunged from the constitution. How this has been effected will be next explained.

After a careful examination, truth constrains us to say, that it has been by a clear and palpable evasion of the constitution.

It is impossible for any provision to be more free from ambiguity or doubt. It is in the following words: "No person held to service, or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." There is not an uncertain or equivocal word to be found in the whole provision. What shall not be done, and what shall be done, are fully and explicitly set forth. The former provides that the fugitive slave shall not be discharged from his servitude by any law or regulation of the State wherein he is found; and the latter, that he shall be delivered up on claim of his owner.

We do not deem it necessary to undertake to refute the sophistry and subterfuges by which so plain a provision of the constitution has been evaded, and, in effect, annulled. It constitutes an essential part of the constitutional compact and of course of the supreme law of the land. As such it is binding on all the federal and State governments, the States and the individuals composing them. The sacred obligation of compact, and the solemn injunction of the supreme law, which legislators and judges, both federal and State, are bound by oath to support, all unite to enforce its fulfillment, according to its plain meaning and true intent. What that meaning and intent are, there was no diversity of opinion in the better days of the republic, prior to 1810. Congress, State legislatures, State and federal judges and magistrates, and people, all spontaneously placed the same interpretation on it. During that period none interposed impediments in the way of the owner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his right to have every proper facility to enforce his claim to have him delivered up. It was then nearly as easy to recover one found in a northern State, as one found in a neighboring southern State. But this has passed away, and the provision is deemed, except perhaps in two States,*

When we take into consideration the importance of this provision, the absence of all uncertainty as to its true meaning and intent, the many guards by which it is surrounded to protect and enforce it, and then reflect how completely the object for which it was inserted in the constitution is defeated by these two-fold infractions, we doubt, taking all together, whether a more flagrant breach of faith is to be found on record. We know the language we have used is strong, but it is not less true than strong.

There remains to be noticed another class of aggressive acts of a kindred character, but which instead of striking at an express and specific provision of the constitution, aims directly at destroying the relation between the two races at the south, by means of a subversive in their tendency of one of the ends for which the constitution was established. We refer to the systematic agitation of the question by the abolitionists, which, commencing about 1830, is still continued in all possible forms. Their avowed intention is to bring about a state of things that will force emancipation on the South. To unite the North in fixed hostility to slavery in the South, and to excite discontent among the slaves with their condition, are among the means employed to effect it. With a view to bring about the former, every means are resorted to in order to render the South, and the relation between the two races there odious and hateful to the North. For this purpose societies and newspapers are everywhere established, debating clubs opened, lecturers employed, pamphlets and other publications, pictures and petitions to Congress resorted to, and directed to that single point, regardless of truth or decency; while the circulation of incendiary publications in the South, the agitation of the subject of abolition in Congress and the employment of emissaries, are relied on to excite discontent among the slaves. This agitation, and the use of these means, have been continued, with more or less activity, for a series of years, not without doing much towards effecting the object intended. We regard both object and means to be aggressive and dangerous to the rights of the South, and subversive, as stated, of one of the ends for which the constitution was established. Slavery is a domestic institution. It belongs to the States, each for itself, to decide whether it shall be established or not, and if it be established, whether it shall be abolished or not. Such being the clear and unquestionable right of the States, it follows necessarily that it would be a flagrant act of aggression on a State, to destroy one of its institutions, for the federal government, or one or more States, or a coalition of its slaves. But it is a common maxim in politics, as well as in law and morals, that no one has a right to do indirectly what he cannot do directly, and it may be said with equal truth that to aid, or abet, or countenance another in doing it. And yet the abolitionists of the North, openly avowing this intention, and resorting to the most efficient means for the purpose, have been attempting to bring about a state of things to force the Southern States to emancipate their slaves, without any act on the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been permitted to pursue their object, and to use whatever means they please; if without aid or countenance, also without resistance or disapprobation. What gives a deeper shade to the whole affair is the fact, that one of the means to effect their object, that of exciting discontent among the slaves, tends directly to subvert what its preamble declares to be one of the ends for which the constitution was ordained and established—"to insure domestic tranquility"—and that in the only way in which domestic tranquility is likely ever to be disturbed in the South. Certain it is, that an agitation so systematic—having such an object in view, and sought to be carried into execution by such means—would, between independent nations, constitute just cause of remonstrance by the party against which the aggression was directed, and if not heeded, an appeal to arms. Such being the case where an aggression of the kind takes place among independent nations, how much more aggravated must it be between confederated States, where the Union precludes an appeal to arms, while it affords a medium through which it can operate with vastly increased force and effect? That it would be prevented to such a use, never entered into the imagination of the generation which formed and adopted the constitution; and if it had been supposed it would, it is certain that the South never would have given it.

We now return to the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, and shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the occurrences connected with it, and the consequences to which it has directly led. In the latter part of 1819, the then territory of Missouri applied to Congress, in the usual form, for leave to form a State constitution and government, in order to be admitted to the Union. A bill was reported for the purpose, with the usual provisions in such cases. Amendments were offered, having for their object to make it a condition of her admission, that her constitution should have a provision to prohibit slavery. This brought on the agitating debate which, with the effects that followed, has done so much to alienate the South and North, and endanger our political institutions. Those who objected to the amendments, rested their position on the high grounds of the right of self-government. They claimed that a territory, having reached the period when it is proper for it to form a constitution and government for itself, becomes fully vested with all the rights of self-government; and that even the condition imposed on it by the Federal constitution, relates not to the formation of its constitution and government, but its admission into the Union. For that purpose, it provides as a condition, that the government must be republican.

They claimed that Congress has no right to add to this condition, and that to assume it would be tantamount to the assumption of the right to make its entire constitution and government; as no limitation could be imposed, as to the extent of the right, if it be admitted that it exists at all. Those who supported the amendments denied these grounds, and claimed the right of Congress to impose, at discretion, what conditions it pleased. In this agitating debate, the two sections stood arrayed against each other; the South in favor of the bill without amendment, and the North opposed to it without it. The debate and agitation continued until the session was well advanced; but it became apparent towards its close, that the people of Missouri were fixed and resolved in their opposition to their proposed constitution, and that they would certainly reject it, and adopt a constitution without it, should the bill pass with the condition. Such being the case, it required no great effort of mind to perceive, that Missouri, once in possession of a constitution and government, not simply on paper, but with legislators elected, and officers appointed, to carry them into effect, the grave questions would be presented whether she was of right a State or Territory; and if the latter, whether Congress had the right, and if the right, her legislature, and to render her back to the territorial condition. These were great, and, on the circumstances, fearful questions—how fearful to be met by those who had raised the agitation. From that time the only question was, how to escape from the difficulty. Fortunately, a means was suggested, a compromise (as it was called) was offered, based on the terms that the North should cease to oppose the admission of Missouri on the grounds for which the South contended, and that the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the north-west territory, should be applied to all the territory acquired by treaty of Louisiana lying north of 36° 30' except the portion lying in the State of Missouri. The northern members embraced it, and a though not originating with them, adopted it as their own. It was forced on the Congress by the almost unbroken vote of the North, against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the southern States.

Such was the termination of this first conflict. Under the constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the territories. Many failures of the North, against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the southern States. Such was the termination of this first conflict. Under the constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the territories. Many failures of the North, against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the southern States. Such was the termination of this first conflict. Under the constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the territories. Many failures of the North, against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the southern States.

For many years the subject of slavery in reference to the territories ceased to agitate the country. Indication, however, connected with the question of annexing Texas, showed clearly that it was ready to break out again, with redoubled violence, on some future occasion. The difference in the case of Texas was adjusted by extending the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30' from its base on the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase to the western boundary of Texas. The agitation again ceased for a short period.

The war with Mexico soon followed, and that terminated in the acquisition of New Mexico and Upper California, embracing an area equal to about one-third of the entire valley of the Mississippi. It is to this we allude the portion of Oregon acknowledged to be ours by the recent treaty with England, our war territory on the Pacific and west of the Rocky mountains will be found to be in extent but little less than that vast valley. The near prospect of so great an addition rekindled the excitement between the North and South in reference to slavery in its connection with the Territories, which has become, since those on the Pacific were acquired, more acute and intense than ever.

The effects have been to widen the difference between the two sections, and to give a more determined and hostile character to their conflict. The North no longer respects the Missouri compromise line, although they profess to do so. Instead of compromise, they avow that their determination is to exclude slavery from all the territories of the United States, acquired, or to be acquired; and, of course, to prevent the citizens of the Southern States from emigrating with their property in slaves into any of them. Their object, they allege, is to prevent the extension of slavery, and ours to extend it; thus making the issue between them and us to be the naked question, shall slavery be extended or not? We do not deem it necessary, looking to the object of this address, to examine the question so fully discussed at the last session, whether Congress has the right to exclude the citizens of the South from immigrating with their property into Territories belonging to the confederated States of the Union. What we propose in this connection is, to make a few remarks on what the North alleges, erroneously, to be the issue between us and them.

So far from maintaining the doctrine which the issue implies, we hold that the Federal Government has no right to extend or restrict slavery, no more than to establish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State, or section, and another in order to favor the one and discourage the other. As the federal representative of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, equal and equal justice and favor to all. To act otherwise, to undertake to discriminate between the domestic institutions of one and

another, would be to act in total subversion of the end for which it was established—to be the common protector and guardian of all. Retaining these opinions, we ask not, as the North alleges we do, for a discrimination in our favor, as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor. It is not for them, or for the Federal Government, to determine whether our domestic institutions are good or bad, or whether they should be repressed or preserved. It belongs to us, and only, to decide such questions. What then we do insist on, is not to extend slavery, but that we shall not be prohibited, from immigrating, with our property, into the Territories of the United States, because we are slaveholders, or in consequence of our holding slaves, we cannot be disfranchised of a privilege possessed by all others, citizens and foreigners, without discrimination as to character, profession, or color. All, whether savage, barbarian, civilized, may freely enter and remain, so long as they do not violate the laws, we only being excluded.

We rest our claim, not only on the high grounds above stated, but also on the solid foundation of right, justice, and equality. The Territories immediately in controversy are—New Mexico and California—were acquired by the common sacrifice and efforts of all the States, towards which the South contributed far more than her full share of men, to say nothing of money, and is, of course, on every principle of right, justice, fairness, and equality, entitled to participate fully in the benefits to be derived from their acquisition. But as impregnable as this ground, there is another not less so. Ours is a Federal Government; a government in which, not individuals, but States, as distinct sovereign communities. To them, as members of the Federal Union, the Territories belong, and they are hence declared to be Territories belonging to the United States. The States then, by the joint owners. Now it is conceded by all writers on the subject, that in all such Governments, their rights are equal—equal in rights and equal in dignity. They also concede this equality constitutes the basis of such Governments, and that it cannot be destroyed without changing their nature and character. To deprive, then, the Southern States and their citizens of their full share in the Territories declared to belong to them in common with the other States, would be in derogation of the equality belonging to them as members of a Federal Union, and sink them, from being equals into a subordinate and dependent condition. Such are the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the Territories.

But as solid and impregnable as they are, the eyes of justice and reason, they oppose a feeble resistance to a majority, determined to engross the whole. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed, establishing a territorial government for Oregon, excluding slavery therefrom. The President gave his sanction to the bill, and sent a special message to Congress assigning his reasons for doing so. These reasons presupposed that the Missouri compromise was to be, and would be, extended west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. And the President intimated his intention in his message, to veto any future bill that should restrict slavery south of the line of that compromise. Assuming it to have been the purpose and intention of the North to extend the Missouri compromise line, could indicate, the passage of Oregon bill, could only be regarded as evincing the acquiescence of the South in that line. But the developments of the present session, Congress have made it manifest to all, that no such purpose or intention now exists with the North, to any considerable extent. Of the truth of this, we have ample evidence in what has occurred already in the House of Representatives, where the popular feelings are soonest and most intensely felt.

Although Congress has been in session but little more than one month, a greater number of measures of an aggressive character have been introduced, and have been more aggravated and dangerous, than have been for years before. And what clearly discloses whence they take their origin, is the fact, that they all relate to the territorial aspect of the subject of slavery, or some other of a nature and character intimately connected with it.

The first of this series of aggressive measures is a resolution introduced by a member from Massachusetts, the object of which is to repeal all acts, or parts of acts, which recognize the existence of slavery, or authorize the sale and disposing of slaves in this District. On the question of leave to bring in a bill, the votes stood 69 for and 2 against it. The next was a resolution offered by a member from Ohio, intrusting the Committee on Territories to report forthwith bills for excluding slavery from California and New Mexico. It passed by a vote of 107 to 80. Then followed by a bill introduced by another member from Ohio, to take the votes of the inhabitants of this District, on the question whether slavery within its limits should be abolished. The bill provided, that free negroes and slaves should vote. On the question to lay the bill on the table, the votes stood, for 106, against 70. To this succeeded the resolution of a member from New York, in the following words: "Whereas the traffic now proposed in this metropolitan city of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach

to our country, throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth. Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District." On the question of adopting the resolution, the votes stood 93 for and 88 against. He was followed by a member from Illinois, who offered a resolution for abolishing slavery in the Territories, and all places where Congress has exclusive powers of legislation; that is, in all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the Legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rule of the House without being put to vote. The votes in favor of all these measures were confined to the members from the Northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment, committed by the subject of this address, in excluding those that are consummated, and those still in progress. They are numerous, great and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital of all the interests and institutions of the South. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, stipulation, or guaranty of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered practically nugatory in all but two States. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, and in consequence of that, at no distant day, be the ruin of the South. If, however, the aggressions already committed in the House, and now in progress, should be commuted, such in the end would certainly be the consequences.

Little, in truth, would be done if we have been excluded from all the Territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is established in this District, and in the same places dispersed in the same manner, already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, and in consequence of that, at no distant day, be the ruin of the South. If, however, the aggressions already committed in the House, and now in progress, should be commuted, such in the end would certainly be the consequences.

Under such a state of things, the probability is, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to be passed by Congress. The dispossessing effect of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope that it would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the much longer continuance of the existing relations between the two races, but that as it may, it is certain that emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final acts in the States would not be long delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our present in-sults. Many believe it to be a sin, and the residue, with considerable exceptions, believe it to be wrong. Such being the case, it would indicate a very superficial knowledge of human nature, to think that, after aiming at abolition, systematically for so many years, and pursuing it with such unscrupulous vigor, and law and Constitution, that the finalities who have led the way, and forced the great body of the North to follow them, would, when the finishing stroke only remained to be given, voluntarily suspend it, or permit any constitutional scruples or consideration of justice to arrest it. To these may be added an aggression, though at yet commenced, long meditated and threatened to prohibit what the abolitionists call the internal slave trade, meaning thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected. Their object would seem to be to render them worthless, by crowding them together where they are, and thus lessening the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the meantime to arrest the whole.

The question then, is, will the measures of aggression proposed in the House be adopted? They may not, and probably will not, be this session. But when we take into consideration, that there is a majority now in favor of one of them, and a strong minority in favor of the other, as far as the sense of the House has been taken; that there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the next Congress of the vote in favor of the one, and that it will be largely increased in the next succeeding Congress, under the census to be taken next year it amounts almost to a certainty that they will be adopted, unless some decisive measure is taken in advance to prevent it.

But, if even these conclusions should prove erroneous—if fanaticism and the love of power should, on rare and extraordinary occasions, for once respect constitutional barriers; or if the calculations of political expediency, or even defeat, should alter them, there would be still left one certain way to accomplish their object, if the determination avoided be the North to monopolize all the Territories, brought to a pause, and to a calculation

to the exclusion of the South, should be carried into effect. That of itself would, at no distant day, bid to the North a sufficient number of States to give her three-fourths of the whole; when, under the color of an amendment of the Constitution, she would emancipate our slaves, however opposed it might be to its true intent.

Thus, under every aspect, the result is certain, if aggression be not promptly and decisively met. How it is to be met, it is for you to decide.

Such then being the case, it would be to insult you to suppose you could hesitate. To destroy the existing relation between the free and servile races at the South would lead to consequences unparalleled in history. They cannot be separated, and cannot live together in peace, or harmony, or to their mutual advantage, except in their present relation. Under any other, wretchedness, and misery, and desolation, would overspread the whole South. The example of the British West Indies, as highlighting as emancipation has proved to them, furnishes a very faint picture of the calamities it would bring on the South. The circumstances under which it would take place with us, would be entirely different from those which took place with them, and calculated to lead to far more disastrous results. There the Government of the parent country emancipated slaves in her colonial possessions; a Government rich and powerful, and actuated by views of policy, (mistaken as they turned out to be,) rather than fanaticism. It was, besides, disposed to act justly towards the owners, even in the act of emancipating their slaves, and to protect and foster them afterwards. It accordingly appropriated nearly \$100,000,000 as a compensation to them for their losses under the act, which sum, although it turned out to be far short of the amount, was thought at the time to be liberal. Since the emancipation, it has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a number of magistrates, and constables, and other civil officers, to keep order in the towns and plantations, and enforce respect to their former owners. To a considerable extent, these have served as a substitute for the police formerly kept on the plantations by the owners and their overseers, and to preserve the social superiority of the white race. But, notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, and wretched, and drain a prodigious sum from the British treasury. Very different would be the circumstances under which emancipation would take place with us. If it ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the Confederacy, against the resistance and struggle of the Southern.

It can then only be effected by the protection of the white race, and that we necessarily encounter the bitterest feelings which race enmity can excite. But the reverse would be the case with the blacks of the South, owing their emancipation to them, they would receive them as friends and patrons, and accordingly, all their sympathy in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate, and to favor them instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and upheld by functionaries and law, they would not stand against emancipation. Another step could be taken to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners, by giving them the right of vote, and holding public offices under the Federal Government. We are the first step toward it in the free blacks, added to vote to vote on the question of emancipation this District. But when once it is so qualified, they would become the political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them holding the white race at the South in a complete subject-matter. The blacks, and the prodigious whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale. We would in a word, change condition with them—a degradation greater than has ever to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape, should emancipation take place, (which it certainly will if not prevented,) but by facing the homes of our lives and by abandoning our country, to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness.

With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of a people is presented for your consideration: What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is to give you our opinion.

We, then, are of the opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing may be, is to be united among yourselves on this great and so vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it has brought the South, the Union, and our system of Government, to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, we have made it subordinate, not only to the preservation of party ties and ensuring of party success, as high as we hold a due respect for those who hold them subordinate to that and who question involving your safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished.

To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove your selves in earnest, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished.

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Another, would be to act in total subversion of the end for which it was established—to be the common protector and guardian of all. Retaining these opinions, we ask not, as the North alleges we do, for a discrimination in our favor, as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor. It is not for them, or for the Federal Government, to determine whether our domestic institutions are good or bad, or whether they should be repressed or preserved. It belongs to us, and only, to decide such questions. What then we do insist on, is not to extend slavery, but that we shall not be prohibited, from immigrating, with our property, into the Territories of the United States, because we are slaveholders, or in consequence of our holding slaves, we cannot be disfranchised of a privilege possessed by all others, citizens and foreigners, without discrimination as to character, profession, or color. All, whether savage, barbarian, civilized, may freely enter and remain, so long as they do not violate the laws, we only being excluded.

We rest our claim, not only on the high grounds above stated, but also on the solid foundation of right, justice, and equality. The Territories immediately in controversy are—New Mexico and California—were acquired by the common sacrifice and efforts of all the States, towards which the South contributed far more than her full share of men, to say nothing of money, and is, of course, on every principle of right, justice, fairness, and equality, entitled to participate fully in the benefits to be derived from their acquisition. But as impregnable as this ground, there is another not less so. Ours is a Federal Government; a government in which, not individuals, but States, as distinct sovereign communities. To them, as members of the Federal Union, the Territories belong, and they are hence declared to be Territories belonging to the United States. The States then, by the joint owners. Now it is conceded by all writers on the subject, that in all such Governments, their rights are equal—equal in rights and equal in dignity. They also concede this equality constitutes the basis of such Governments, and that it cannot be destroyed without changing their nature and character. To deprive, then, the Southern States and their citizens of their full share in the Territories declared to belong to them in common with the other States, would be in derogation of the equality belonging to them as members of a Federal Union, and sink them, from being equals into a subordinate and dependent condition. Such are the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the Territories.

But as solid and impregnable as they are, the eyes of justice and reason, they oppose a feeble resistance to a majority, determined to engross the whole. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed, establishing a territorial government for Oregon, excluding slavery therefrom. The President gave his sanction to the bill, and sent a special message to Congress assigning his reasons for doing so. These reasons presupposed that the Missouri compromise was to be, and would be, extended west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. And the President intimated his intention in his message, to veto any future bill that should restrict slavery south of the line of that compromise. Assuming it to have been the purpose and intention of the North to extend the Missouri compromise line, could indicate, the passage of Oregon bill, could only be regarded as evincing the acquiescence of the South in that line. But the developments of the present session, Congress have made it manifest to all, that no such purpose or intention now exists with the North, to any considerable extent. Of the truth of this, we have ample evidence in what has occurred already in the House of Representatives, where the popular feelings are soonest and most intensely felt.

Although Congress has been in session but little more than one month, a greater number of measures of an aggressive character have been introduced, and have been more aggravated and dangerous, than have been for years before. And what clearly discloses whence they take their origin, is the fact, that they all relate to the territorial aspect of the subject of slavery, or some other of a nature and character intimately connected with it.

The first of this series of aggressive measures is a resolution introduced by a member from Massachusetts, the object of which is to repeal all acts, or parts of acts, which recognize the existence of slavery, or authorize the sale and disposing of slaves in this District. On the question of leave to bring in a bill, the votes stood 69 for and 2 against it. The next was a resolution offered by a member from Ohio, intrusting the Committee on Territories to report forthwith bills for excluding slavery from California and New Mexico. It passed by a vote of 107 to 80. Then followed by a bill introduced by another member from Ohio, to take the votes of the inhabitants of this District, on the question whether slavery within its limits should be abolished. The bill provided, that free negroes and slaves should vote. On the question to lay the bill on the table, the votes stood, for 106, against 70. To this succeeded the resolution of a member from New York, in the following words: "Whereas the traffic now proposed in this metropolitan city of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach

to our country, throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth. Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District." On the question of adopting the resolution, the votes stood 93 for and 88 against. He was followed by a member from Illinois, who offered a resolution for abolishing slavery in the Territories, and all places where Congress has exclusive powers of legislation; that is, in all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the Legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rule of the House without being put to vote. The votes in favor of all these measures were confined to the members from the Northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment, committed by the subject of this address, in excluding those that are consummated, and those still in progress. They are numerous, great and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital of all the interests and institutions of the South. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, stipulation, or guaranty of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered practically nugatory in all but two States. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, and in consequence of that, at no distant day, be the ruin of the South. If, however, the aggressions already committed in the House, and now in progress, should be commuted, such in the end would certainly be the consequences.

Little, in truth, would be done if we have been excluded from all the Territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is established in this District, and in the same places dispersed in the same manner, already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, and in consequence of that, at no distant day, be the ruin of the South. If, however, the aggressions already committed in the House, and now in progress, should be commuted, such in the end would certainly be the consequences.

Under such a state of things, the probability is, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to be passed by Congress. The dispossessing effect of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope that it would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the much longer continuance of the existing relations between the two races, but that as it may, it is certain that emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final acts in the States would not be long delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our present in-sults. Many believe it to be a sin, and the residue, with considerable exceptions, believe it to be wrong. Such being the case, it would indicate a very superficial knowledge of human nature, to think that, after aiming at abolition, systematically for so many years, and pursuing it with such unscrupulous vigor, and law and Constitution, that the finalities who have led the way, and forced the great body of the North to follow them, would, when the finishing stroke only remained to be given, voluntarily suspend it, or permit any constitutional scruples or consideration of justice to arrest it. To these may be added an aggression, though at yet commenced, long meditated and threatened to prohibit what the abolitionists call the internal slave trade, meaning thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected. Their object would seem to be to render them worthless, by crowding them together where they are, and thus lessening the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the meantime to arrest the whole.

of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures, and the adoption of a course of policy, that may quickly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defense of right, involving you all—your property, prosperity, equality, liberty, and safety.

As the assault, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assaults, and not yours, would be responsible for consequences. Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you to be united, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present.

We hope, if you should unite with anything like unanimity, it may offset itself a remedy to this deep seated and dangerous disease; but if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt.

(Signed.)
J. M. MASON,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
A. ATKINSON,
T. H. BAYLEY,
H. BEDINGER,
R. L. BEALIE,
T. S. BOCKOCK,
R. K. MEADE,
W. A. THOMPSON,
W. G. BROWN,
of Virginia.

J. R. J. DANIEL,
A. W. VENABLE,
of North Carolina.
A. P. BUTLER,
J. C. CALICO,
A. BURT,
L. E. HOLMES,
R. B. HURTT,
R. H. SIMPSON,
D. WALLACE,
J. A. WOODWARD,
of South Carolina.

A. IVERSON,
H. A. HARALSON,
H. V. JOHNSON,
of Georgia.
F. L. TURNER,
P. STANTON,
of Tennessee.
W. R. KING,
B. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN GAYLE,
S. W. HARRIS,
S. W. INGE,
F. W. WOODSON,
of Alabama.

J. E. DAVIS,
H. S. FURFE,
A. G. BROWN,
P. S. FEATHERSTON,
P. W. THOMPSON,
J. THOMPSON,
of Mississippi.
S. U. DOWNS,
EMILE LESERE,
J. H. HARMANSON,
L. E. MORSE,
of Louisiana.
D. R. ATCHISON,
of Missouri.
S. BORLAND,
J. K. SEBASTIAN,
R. W. JOHNSON,
of Arkansas.
D. L. YULIE,
of Florida.
TIMOTHY PHILLIPS,
DAVID S. KAUFMAN,
of Texas.

A THUNDERBOLT EXPLOSION.—John Anderson, "honorable" to have been introduced in the following way. John who is a shrewd way hinged son, score of well dressed people go after another, and on their way to the home of a very public house in New York. This man was cost him some two hundred dollars, having paid ten dollars to each of his kind visitors. Twenty different persons asking for the "honorable" induced the proprietor of eight hundred public houses to buy the article and keep it for sale. By this means John Anderson made a small fortune "right off."

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DEED WITH KNIVES.—A frightful tragedy occurred yesterday about noon at the opposite side of the river just below town, at a small house occupied by some wood choppers. It appears that a man named George A. Willis had become enamored of the sister of another named Henry A. Rice, the parties all occupying one house. She having repulsed his advances he had been led to threaten her life, in the event of her persisting in her determination. Yesterday having packed up his clothes with the avowed intention of going down the river, he suddenly made an attack upon her in the presence of her brother with a knife. The latter rushed to the rescue with a knife also, & received from the desperado a stab in the hand; but in the scuffle after sundry passes had been made the deceased had his knife knocked from his hand and then fell, having received thirteen wounds from his antagonist almost any of which would have proved fatal. The scene of the fight presented a most shocking appearance. Rice immediately afterwards came up into town and gave himself up, was tried before Justice Farris, McEwen and Rawther, and acquitted. We understand that a Jury of inquiry brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. They were learned very recently from Kentucky.—Nash. Banner Jan. 19

Shackelford's Hotel,
CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.
W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by G. W. Crozier where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Feb. 13, 1849.

Geo. W. Beall,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Broad Street, Rome Ga.
S prepared to execute all orders in his line in the neatest and most fashionable style. Part. Fashions Received Monthly, and will be forwarded to any Tailor at \$12.00 a year, or a single copy at \$1.00. Drawings of a fine quality constantly kept on hand.

IVAN T. E. D.
One or two Javanian Fabrics, none need apply but those of steady habits and good workmen.
Feb. 13, 1849.

Look—read for Yourself.
I WILL, (no mistake,) sell the best bargain in first quality river land, on Coosa River, containing in all, three hundred and thirty-four acres, some where near two hundred as good bottom land as any on said river, the balance good up land, level and well watered, an established Ferry and snug improvement. I will sell all or divide the settlement, and make terms easy for the purchaser, but a small portion of money desired in hand.
T. R. MANGHAM.
Dec. 26, 1846.

G. G. H.
MIRTH'S Main-Spring Lodge, No. 63, of the Order of G. G. H's, of the State of Alabama, will convene on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock at the Lodge room. Business of importance on hand.
By order of the G. R. Feb. 13.

Female Education.
MRS. E. L. DICKERSON, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that she will open on the 20th inst., two miles North of Jacksonville, near Maj. R. D. Rowland's, a School, in which will be taught all the ornamental branches of Female Education, among which she would mention the following—Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, eight different varieties of painting, the Mezzotint, in which the pupils are taught to imitate the most beautiful engravings, twelve varieties of Needle Working, and Flowery and Fruits. She also engages to teach the French Language, in its native pronunciation. Her parents were born in France, and the French language is her vernacular tongue. Her pupils are also required to converse daily in French. She has agreed to reduce her prices to suit the hard times, which are the following:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Piano Forte, | \$18.00 per |
| Spanish Guitar, | 18.00 ses. |
| Painting, | 10.00 |
| Needle Work, | 10.00 |
| Wax Work, | 10.00 |
| French, | 10.00 |
| Mezzotint, | 5.00 |

She will likewise, if required, teach all or any of the branches of a literary education at the lowest prices in the country. She will occupy the house formerly owned by Maj. Hollinsworth, and will board at the low price of \$5.00 per month. To those at a distance, she can say the situation is healthy and desirable, the scenery inviting, and the society pleasant and cultivated. If any should wish to study several of the ornamental branches, they can do so at prices.

February 13, 1849.
Notice.
I WILL expose to sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, and interest to the following described land, to-wit: the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of S 32, T 12, R 10, East in the Coosa Land District, as the property of Garrison Sims, to satisfy four fifths in my hands for cost.
C. S. BLETCH, Sheriff.
February 13, 1849.

W. W. GIBBS & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in the city of Rome, a Large and Extensive Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Flour, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Molasses, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Candles, Glass, Putty, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Candles and Groceries, together with a well assorted Stock of Fine Liquors, Brandy, Choice Wines and Cordials of the most popular Brands. They have also on hand, a very heavy Lot of **Hamperons**, which will be sold on very reasonable terms. The trading public are cordially invited to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

They are connected with the Ware House Business of Gibbs & McCord, Augusta, and are amply prepared to make liberal advances on all produce consigned to them.
Rome, Ga. Jan. 16, 1849.—3m.

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.
Taken up and posted by John McEwen residing on Tallapoosa, Cane Creek in the eastern part of Benton County, a certain dark bay Horse, about five years old last spring, four good hands high, a large stare in his forehead, snip on the nose, all his feet white, some small saddle spots, and almost blind, appears if it Twenty Dollars, this 25, of Jan. 1849.
A. WOODS, Clerk c c c.

NOTICE.
The partnership between FRANCIS & PORTER having been dissolved, of which notice has been given, those indebted to said firm are respectfully requested to come forth and make payment without delay. One of the partners having left this place, it should not be expected that longer indulgence can be extended.
Jan. 23, 1849.

Benjamin H. White, Attachment.
Joseph N. Smith, Magistrate's Court 31, Feb. 1849.
T appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a non resident. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying said Smith to be and appear before said Court, on the First Saturday in March next at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, and answer said attachment, or Judgment will be rendered against him by default.
Wm. C. PRICE, J. P.
Feb. 6, 1849. At \$5

Look—read for Yourself.
I WILL, (no mistake,) sell the best bargain in first quality river land, on Coosa River, containing in all, three hundred and thirty-four acres, some where near two hundred as good bottom land as any on said river, the balance good up land, level and well watered, an established Ferry and snug improvement. I will sell all or divide the settlement, and make terms easy for the purchaser, but a small portion of money desired in hand.
T. R. MANGHAM.
Dec. 26, 1846.

Blanks of ever description
Sale at this Office.

Wm. B. Martin, Attachment.
Joseph N. Smith, Magistrate's Court, 31, Feb. 1849.
T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a non resident. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying said Joseph N. Smith to be and appear before said Court on the First Saturday in March next at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, and answer said attachment, or Judgment will be rendered against him by default.
Wm. C. PRICE, J. P.
Feb. 6, 1849. At \$5

Land to Rent.
The subscriber (living near the Balling Spring Benton County) has a point eighty or a hundred acres of good land, under good fences, to rent the present year.
H. H. ALLEN.
Feb. 6th 1849

SOUTH CAROLINA
Rail Road Company.
THIS Company still continues to receive and forward to the Georgia Rail Road, free of commission, all Goods consigned to their care in Charleston, the freight on which may be paid at their designated depot.
The combined Rates of Freight over the South Carolina, Georgia and Western and Atlantic Rail Roads (at present) between Charleston and Kingston are—
1st Class—Boxes of Hats, Bonnets, Furniture, per foot, \$80.00
2d Class—Boxes and Bales of Dry Goods, Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Oil (in cans), Drugs and Confectionaries, per 100 lbs. 40
3d Class—Sugar, Coffee, Liquor, Bagging, Rope, Butter, Cheese, Tobacco, Leather, Feathers, Hides, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, Hollow ware, Crockery, Castings, Hardware, Banners, (unpacked) and other heavy articles not enumerated below, per 100 lbs. 80
4th Class—Rice Flour, Bacon, (in casks or boxes), Pork, Beef, Fish, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Rags, Bales, Ginseng, Green and dried fruits, (in Sacks or casks) mill grinding pig and bar Iron, Mill and Grand Saws per 100 lbs. 60
Molasses & Oil per Hhd. (Not exceeding 130 gallons) each 13 00
Cotton per 100 lbs. 70
Wheat, Peas, Beans, Rice, Nuts, and Grass Seeds (in Sacks) no allowance for wastage, per bushel 26
Corn (in Sacks) no allowance for wastage, per bushel 22
All Casks and produce will be delivered to order at the Charleston Depot, for the above named rates.
Wm. H. BARTLESS, Secy.
March 22, 1849

Notice.
I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH next, Between the usual hours of sale, the following described lots or tracts of lands in Randolph Ala. to-wit:
The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 21 of Township 19 Range 11 East, in Coosa Land District lying in Randolph County Ala. levied on to satisfy one Execution from the County Court of Benton County, in a case whereof Elijah B. Smith v's Hugh Montgomery against Plaintiff for cost levied on as the property of E. B. Smith.
Also at the same Time and Place, The undivided 1-2 of the East 1-2 of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, the undivided 1-4 of the West 1-2 of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, levied on as the Property of Neal Ferguson, the S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Section 21, Township 19, Range 11, East in the Coosa Land District levied on as the property of E. B. Smith, to satisfy one F. F. issued from the Chancery Court of the 42nd District of said Divisions, for Randolph County Ala. in a case whereof Elijah B. Smith v's Sarah Smith wherein a Decree was rendered against E. B. Smith, and Neal Ferguson, his security on injunction Bond for cost, on the second Monday in August 1848.
Also, Lots No. 52, 53, 54, 77 & 78, in Section 5, Township 17, Range 11, near Arachochy in Randolph County Ala., levied on as the property of John Gooden & L. B. McKee to satisfy one F. F. in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County Ala., in favor of Frederick Fanning v's John Gooden & McKee.
A. P. HUNTER, S. By his Deputy, J. S. PEARSON.
Feb. 6th, 1849. At

THE "MONTGOMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S" IRON WORKS!
Are now in readiness for the receipt and prompt execution of all orders in their line, and are fully prepared for the manufacture of Steam Engines, Steam Boats, Rail Roads, and Mill Work of all kinds, both cast and wrought. Gun Boats and Castings for Cotton Gins, Fence, Balcony and other descriptions of Iron Railings, of every variety; also Fancy Cast Iron Work of every description; Gudgeons and Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns; Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Windows, Lintels and Sills, both plain and ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Water Pipes, Lamp and Awning Posts; Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes; Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and wrought Iron Plunges of various patterns. In short all descriptions of Cast and Wrought Iron work both heavy & light; and Cast and Mill Irons, Gun Boats, &c., constantly on hand, Light and Heavy Forging, of every description, done with despatch. Prices moderate, and all work warranted.—The attention of Captains and Owners of our river Steam Boats is particularly invited. Various sizes of Graces Bladders always on hand.—Highest prices (in cash or work) paid for old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made to order.

Wool Department.
This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving. The Double Carders are now in operation and connected with them a newly invented Burrer, which takes the Burr from the wool and beats from it every particle of trash without injury to the staple. Wool promptly carded at 10 cts per pound.—Woolen fabrics or cash given for wool.
No wool purchased or received for carding without being well washed.
The Flouring & Grist Mill
Will shortly be in operation—of which due notice will be given.
LUMBER PLANES.
In successful operation, and planed Lumber of all descriptions always on hand. Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 (mill measure) per thousand feet.—Sawing when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$3 per thousand.
Deliveries will be made on Boats of the Rail Road, free of drayage.
The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurances given of the superiority of all work coming from the company.
Address: GIBBARD & Co. or J. S. WINTER & Co. Agents, Montgomery Manufacturing Co. Montgomery, Aug. 8, 1848.

Monthly Bulletin No. 9.
THE POSSESSION of the Graefenberg Company, in its relations to the health of the community is now fully established, and the admirable series of Graefenberg Medicines are every where taking the lead of all others. In numerous portions of the country, THE MEDICAL FACULTY, satisfied from ample tests, that by their use they can more certainly combat Disease in all its forms, and not only do physicians sanction and encourage their use, but of eve y denomination attest their wonderful efficacy; and in numerous ways recommend them to the people of their charge.
THE LEGAL PROFESSION study to the same thing; in short, the public at large had the introduction of these medicines as
A PUBLIC BLESSING.
There are over Ten Thousand Agencies of the company in the United States, which are not only profitable to the agents, but of vast benefit to the inhabitants. There should not be a single TOWN, VILLAGE, OR HAMLET, without its Graefenberg Depot; and if this Bulletin is read where there is no agency application should be made for one at once.
Certificates almost without number, are on file at the offices of the Company testifying to cures of the most astonishing kind; many of which have been daily examined by the following distinguished gentlemen:
Rev. N. BAXTER D. D., FRANCIS HALL, Esq., Ex Mayor BRADY, all of New York.
The power of the Graefenberg Medicines over ALL RHEUMATISM, no matter what their form or severity, is a matter of Profound Astonishment. Let all, therefore, who are thus afflicted, and who would CLEANSE THE SYSTEM, resort at once to the celebrated Graefenberg VEGETABLE PILLS and BITTERS. At all events at some one of the pamphlet which will ter.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned Administrators of Basil Woolly, late of said County, deceased, on the 8th day of January, 1849, they will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on
The 19th day of February next.
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TERMS OF SALE.—The above described lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, payments to be made in two equal annual instalments, and purchasers required to give note and approved security.
IRBY WOOLLEY, PINKNEY WOOLLEY, Admrs.
Jan. 9, 1849.

TO PRINTERS OF
Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to the facilities he has for supplying them with every article in their line—being a good for TYPE, PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. PRINTING INK, AND PRINTING PAPER OF ALL KINDS—a large assortment of which he keeps constantly on hand. Prices of Type, Flowers, Job Type, Cases, Chases, Brass Rule, Framing, Galleys, Materials of all kinds. Printing Ink warranted of the best quality. News Paper of all sizes, Medium and double Medium Paper Assorted Colored, Paper and Writing Paper of all kinds—all of which are offered, at NEW YORK PRICES, actual expenses only added. In case of his being out of anything, the communication by Steamers is now so rapid between New York and Charleston, any article can be supplied in a few days.
Type at Reduced Price.
The following reduction has been taken place.
ROMAN, TITLE, &c. Pica per lb 30 cts
Small Pica 35
Long Print
Bour
Brio

DR. C. C. PORTER,
Member of the Medical Board at Jacksonville
Surgeon Dentist.
Would return his most grateful acknowledgments to his old friends for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and the warm thanks and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession. He has recently received from New York, an elegant plush cushioned spring bottomed Operating Chair, for the comfort and convenience of his patients; and as a slight compensation for their former liberality, and hopes from the honest, faithful, and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, to receive a continuance of public patronage. His office is at the Bank Corner west of the Court House, January 16, 1849—4f

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Augusta Trade.

Commission Business.

Augusta, Georgia.

Thomas W. Fleming.

HAVING procured Storage in the extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE of MESSRS. BUSTIN & WALKER, On McIntosh Street in the City of Augusta, Tenders his services to his old friends and acquaintances in Alabama, and asks for consignments of Cotton and other produce, pledging himself to guard and protect the best interests of these consigning to him.

The above WAREHOUSE is one of the best located in the City, it is thoroughly fire-proof, has no combustible material in its neighborhood—situated convenient to the Rail Road, Hotels, Banks and the River. Those wishing to effect insurance on their produce, can do so on better terms in this Warehouse than any other in the City.

To my old customers, the past will be a guarantee for the future—and to all those who may favor me with their business, I can only say, it shall be faithfully attended to.

Liberal advances will be made on all produce in Store.

T. W. FLEMING.

GIBBS & McCORD,

Warehouse and Commission Merchants.

Having established our

self in the above business, with ten years' experience, we most respectfully

tender our services to the Merchants and Planters of Alabama, and

solicit of them a share of patronage.

Our location is central and convenient

for all, and our own attention will at

all times be devoted to the interest of

customers. Orders for Bagging and

Rope and for Family Groceries will be

filled at the lowest market prices.

Liberal cash advances made on produce

in store.

Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co. of

ROME are our agents: persons wishing

to ship Cotton to us, can at all

times get advances on Cotton applying

to them. THOMAS F. GIBBS,

Dec. 1818. GEO. McCORD.

DYE & ROBERTSON,

Wholesale and Commission Merchants.

Continue their business at their old stand,

each side of McIntosh street, where they are

prepared to receive consignments of

COTTON, GRAIN, FLOUR & BACON,

At their store on Broad street, next door to Mr.

John Jones. They keep a full supply of

groceries, which they offer to all who may call

upon them.

M. M. DYE.

Augusta March 1848. E. S. ROBERTSON.

WAREHOUSE AND

Commission Business.

AUGUSTA, GA.

M. P. STOVALL,

Continues the above business, in

all its various branches, at his

old stand, FIRE-PROOF

WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Washington & Reynolds Sts.

He hopes by close attention to business, to

merit a continuance of the liberal patronage

extended to him in the past season. Liberal

advances made on produce in store.

Sept. 12, 1848.

REFER TO,

Hoke & Abernathy, Messrs. J. T. WATLEY,

J. FORNEY & SON, Col. W. WILLIAMS,

DICKSON & EASTLY, Col. W. WILLIAMS,

MR. JOHNSTON, MR. JOHN BORDERS, Etc.

BOOKS, PAPER & FANCY

GOODS

At Charleston Prices.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,

Paper and Blank Books. Numerous keeps

continually on hand a general assortment of

School, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Letter

Books, Envelopes, Wrapping and Printing Paper

of all sizes, together with a general stock of

Cards, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Pencils and

Stationery.

Merchants from ALABAMA, who deal in

this market and Charleston will be supplied

with the above articles at the lowest work prices.

Augusta Geo. March 17, 1848.

SCRANTON & STARK,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Bagging, Rope,

Salt, Iron, &c.

We invite the attention of Merchants and Planters

to our Stock.

April, 1848. P. A. SCRANTON,

W. H. STARK.

Haviland, Risley, & Co.

(Near the Mansion House, Globe & U. S. Hotels)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Wholesale Dealers in choice Drugs

and Medicines, Chemicals, Patent

Medicines, Perfumery, Dental and

Surgical Instruments, Paints,

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Window

Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

Purchasers for Cash, or Prompt

Payment, may rely upon being suited in

quality and prices.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.

NEW YORK.

April 4, 1848.

Commission Merchants

(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)

McIntosh St., Augusta,

Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the

style and name of

F. M. CARP, one agent at Rome Ga., is

authorized to make liberal advances on cotton

shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Charle-

ston.

WAREHOUSE

Commission Business.

The undersigned continue the above

business at their Brick Store

House, Augusta, Ga. centrally situated

near Broad Street and the principal

Hotels, and would inform their

Alabama friends, and Planters sending

Cotton and other produce to this

market, that they are prepared to make

advances and to transact their business

at the lowest rates. No charge for

rayage.

FLEMING, WHITLOCK & CO.

PORTER FLEMING,

J. W. WHITLOCK, Augusta, March '48

J. M. HAND.

GLOBE HOTEL,

CORNER OF BROAD & JACKSON ST

Augusta, Ga.

BY FRANCIS M. JENNINGS.

This establishment has undergone a thorough

repair, and the Proprietor would be happy to

meet his old friends, and as many new ones as

may please to favor him with a call. He will

not speak of his Table, Waiters, &c., as he

feels satisfied, those who favor him once he will

have the pleasure of seeing again, his Table

having always given satisfaction.

Dinner at one o'clock. April 1848.

Choice Drugs & Medicines.

WM. HAINES,

No. 22, Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

Offers for sale on terms to suit

purchasers, a full and select sup-

ply of Drugs, Medicines, Instruments,

Perfumery, Paints, Glass, Oils, Dye

Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

Physicians, Merchants and Planters

are invited to call and examine his

Stock before purchasing elsewhere. A

liberal deduction made for cash pur-

chases.

The highest market price paid for

Beeswax & Feathers. W. HAINES.

D. F. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

Boot and Shoe Dealer.

No. 2, HAYNE STREET, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

April 4, 1848.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

THE undersigned have now on hand

and are constantly receiving from the best

manufacturers in Birmingham and Sheffield, a

general assortment of the following articles, viz:

Knives, Axes, and other articles, viz:

Anvils, Vices and Screw Plates,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Sissors and Razors,

Locks and Hinges, Files and Raps,

Seythe Blades and Sickles,

Chisels and Augurs.

Also a general assortment of Amer-

ican Hardware, consisting of Mill Irons

and Bar Iron, Castings and Black-

smith's Bellows.—Also 300 Tons

Sweeds Iron assorted, 1-4 to 9 inches

wide, and round and square, 1-4 to 2

inches diameter.

MOORE & DAVIS.

Augusta, Ga. March 17, 1848.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co.

WAREHOUSE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Augusta, Georgia.

Give particular attention to the stor-

age and sale of Cotton, and make lib-

eral advances on produce in Store.

JOHN M. ADAMS, Reference,

LAMBERT HOPKINS, Woodward & Porter

FRANCIS T. WILLIS, Young & Nisbet.

April 4, 1848.

CHINA & GLASS

Crockery Ware.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

IMPORTERS,

Augusta, Ga.

W. W. & Co. are constantly receiving large

quantities of their stock, direct from the Manu-

facturers in England, and selected especially for

City and Country Trade, to which they invite

the attention of purchasers. April 4, 1848.

Augusta Geo. March 16, 1848.

Warehouse & Commission

Business.

Be prepared to offer services in this line to

the Merchants and Planters of Alabama, and

Alabama, sending Cotton and other pr. use to

Augusta.

Have Fire-proof Buildings are extensive, and

located in the most central business part

of the City, and their constant personal at-

tention is given to all business confided to them.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton in

Store.

Reference, WOODWARD & PORTER,

Messrs. HUNTON, TERRY & WYLY.

April 4, 1848.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES,

Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

Keep constantly on hand, a good supply of

Sugars, Coffee, Bagging, Bale Rope,

Salt, Iron, Nails, &c.

Including every article usually kept in their line.

Strict attention given to orders from the

country.

ALFRED BAKER,

April 4, 1848. JAS. B. HART.

JEFFERS & COTHMAN,

Factors and Commission

Merchants,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

They receive and sell Cotton,

Flour, Corn, Bacon and any other

Produce. They Store Cotton con-

signed to them or ship it to Charle-

ston. They buy Goods to order for

Merchants and Planters. They Receive and Forward

Merchandise.

They are in an way engaged in speculation

and their whole time to the interest

of their friends.

Commissions shall be as customary—

Office on McIntosh Street, near Bustin &

Walker's.

W. S. COTHMAN may be consulted at his plan-

tation in New York or at Rome.

Liberal advances made on Pro-

duce consigned to them.

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission Merchant

SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments

entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Pro-

duce.

Reference—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,

Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON.

Commission Business.

SHARPLEY, CLARKSON & GRABER,

Factors & Commission

Merchants,

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the Fac-

torage & Commission Busi-

ness to the Merchants of Jack-

sonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to

J. FORNEY & SON,

YOUNG & NISBET,

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Books & Stationery.

MCCARTER & ALLEN

OFFER to the Country Merchants

of Beuton, and adjacent Counties,

a large assortment of Books and Sta-

tionery, at New York prices.

They have also a very extensive

collection of

LAW BOOKS.

which they will sell to the profession

on accommodating terms, and also, all

the latest Medical Works, published in

this country.

MCCARTER & ALLEN.

One door South of the Charleston

Suit—Meeting Street.

CHARLESTON, March 22d, 1848